Anders Dernback

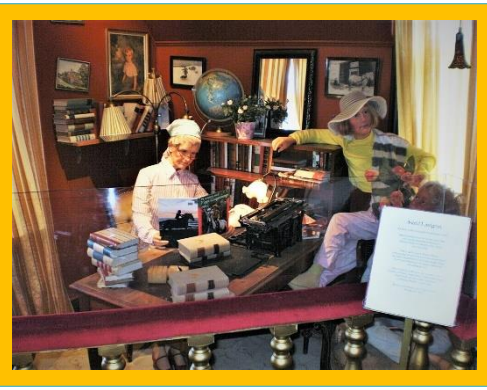
Pippi Longstocking

Pippi is red-haired, freckled, unconventional and superhumanly strong

Astrid

Pippi Longstocking

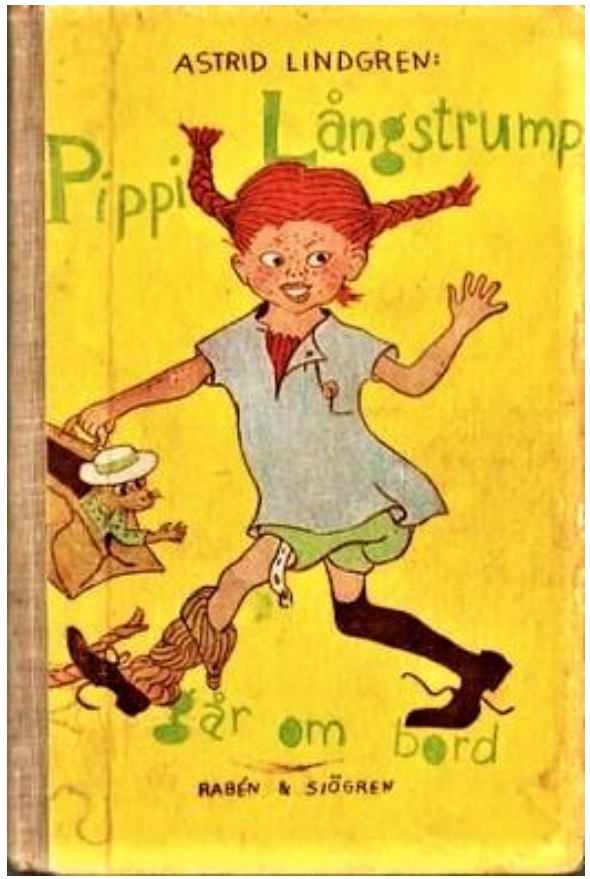
Astrid Anna Emilia Lindgren 14 November 1907 – 28 January 2002) was a Swedish writer of fiction and screenplays. She is best known for several children's book series, featuring Pippi Longstocking, Emil of Lönneberga, Karlsson-on-the-Roof, and the Six Bullerby Children (Children of Noisy Village in the US), and for the children's fantasy novels Mio, My Son, Ronia the Robber's Daughter, and The Brothers Lionheart. Lindgren worked on the Children's Literature Editorial Board at the Rabén & Sjögren publishing house in Stockholm and wrote more than 30 books for children. In January 2017, she was calculated to be the world's 18th most translated author, and the fourth most translated children's writer after Enid Blyton, Hans Christian Andersen and the Brothers Grimm. Lindgren has so far sold roughly 167 million books worldwide. In 1994, she was awarded the Right Livelihood Award for "her unique authorship dedicated to the rights of children and respect for their individuality."



Pippi Longstocking

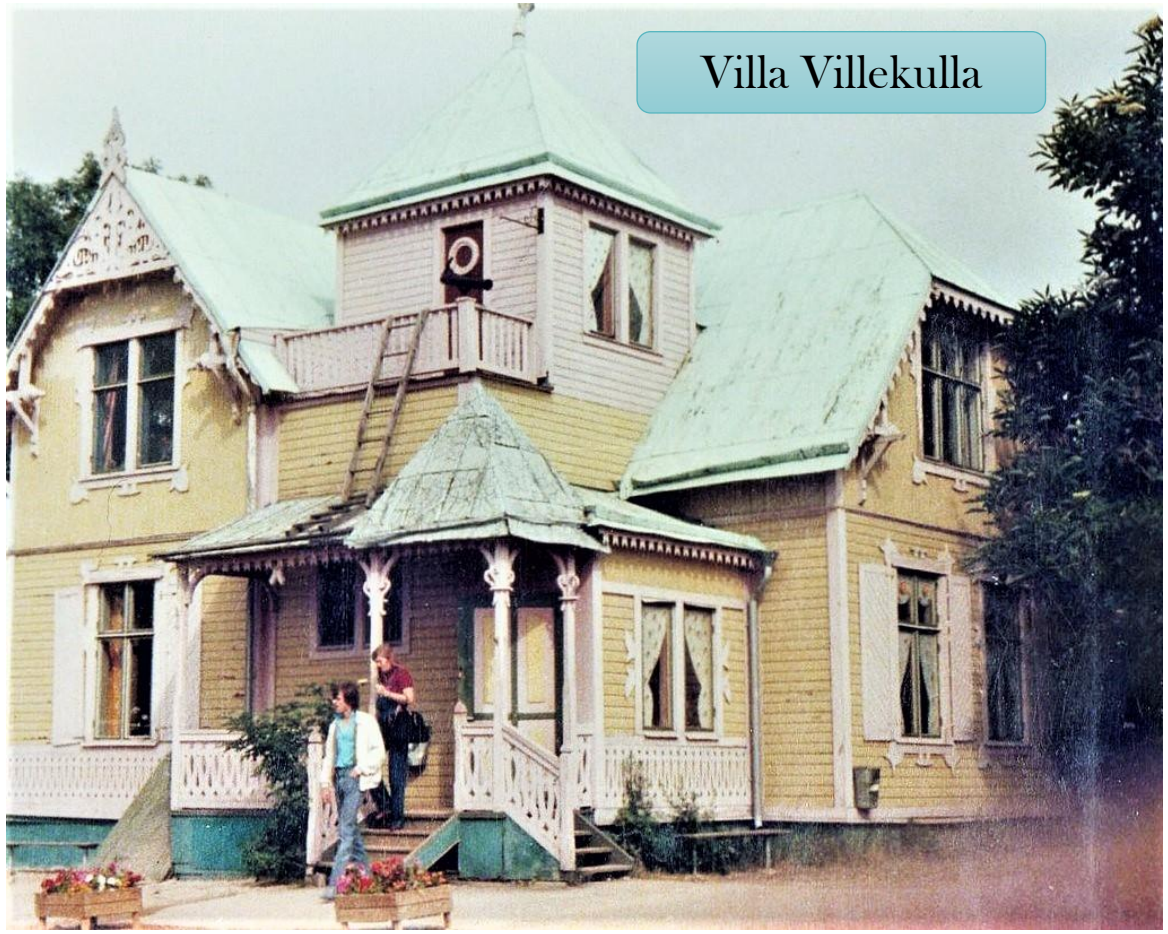
Astrid Lindgren grew up in Näs, near Vimmerby, Småland, Sweden, and many of her books are based on her family and childhood memories.Lindgren was the daughter of Samuel August Ericsson (1875–1969) and Hanna Jonsson (1879–1961). She had two sisters, Stina [sv] and Ingegerd [sv], and a brother, Gunnar Ericsson [sv], who eventually became a member of the Swedish parliament. Upon finishing school, Lindgren took a job with a local newspaper in Vimmerby. She had a relationship with the chief editor, who was married but eventually proposed marriage in 1926 after she became pregnant. She declined and moved to the capital city of Stockholm, learning to become a typist and stenographer (she would later write most of her drafts in stenography). In due time, she gave birth to her son, Lars, in Copenhagen and left him in the care of a foster family. Although poorly paid, she saved whatever she could and traveled as often as possible to Copenhagen to be with Lars, often just over a weekend, spending most of her time on the train back and forth. Eventually, she managed to bring Lars home, leaving him in the care of her parents until she could afford to raise him in Stockholm.

Pippi Longstocking



Since 1928 Lindgren worked as secretary at the Royal Automobile Club (Kungliga Automobil Klubben) and by 1931 she married her boss, Sture Lindgren (1898–1952), who left his wife for her. Three years later, in 1934, Lindgren gave birth to her second child, Karin, who would become a translator. The character Pippi Longstocking was invented to amuse her daughter while she was ill in bed. Lindgren later related that Karin had suddenly said to her, "Tell me a story about Pippi Longstocking," and the tale was created in response to that request. The family moved in 1941 to an apartment on Dalagatan, with a view over Vasaparken, where Lindgren remained until her death on 28 January 2002 at the age of 94 caused by a viral infection, having become blind and almost entirely deaf. Lindgren died in her home in central Stockholm.

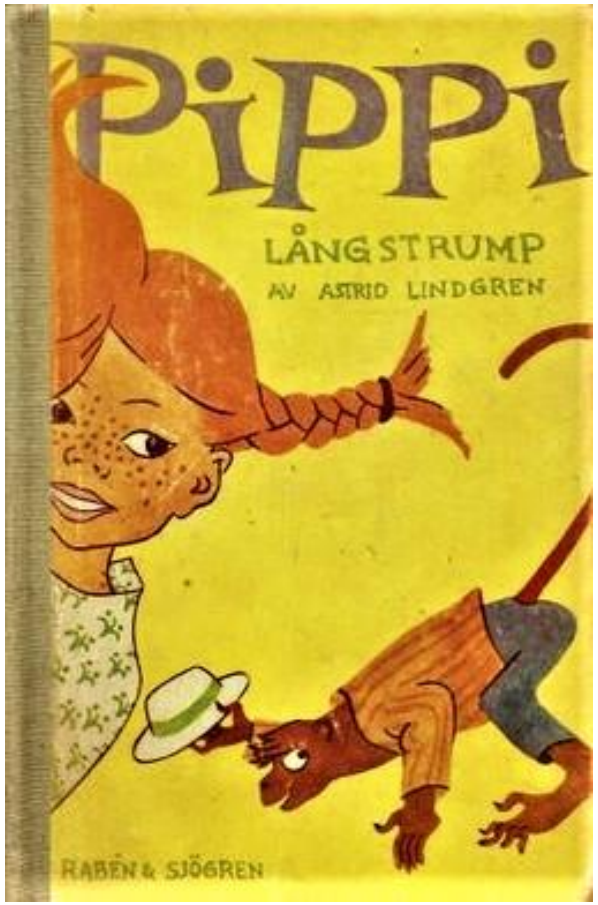
Pippi Longstocking



Lindgren was well known both for her support for children's and animal rights and for her opposition to corporal punishment and the EU. In 1994 she received the Right Livelihood Award, "For her commitment to justice, non-violence and understanding of minorities as well as her love and caring for nature." Lindgren was also a member of the freedom of speech-promoting, anti-imperialist organization Folket i Bild/Kulturfront.

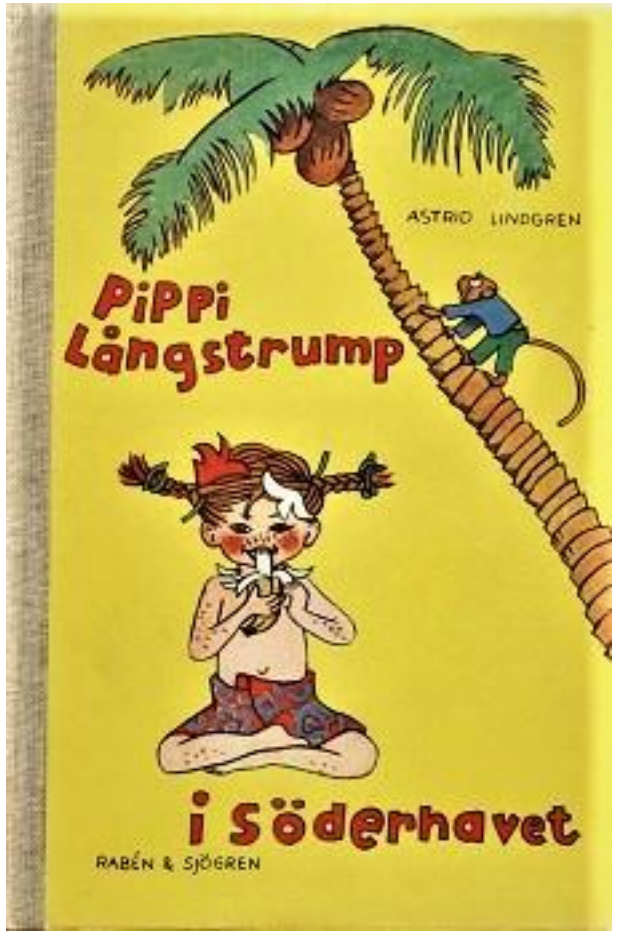
She Died 28 January 2002 (aged 94)
Stockholm, Sweden

Pippi Longstocking



The book focuses on the experiences of Pippi Långstrump, a nine-year-old pigtailed redhead whose mother died when she was a baby and her father, a sea captain, has seemingly vanished at sea, so she moves into a big house known as Villa Villekulla, located in a little Swedish village, with her pet monkey Mr. Nilsson, a suitcase filled with pieces of gold, and her unnamed pet horse.
Gifted with superhuman strength and countless other eccentricities, Pippi is soon befriended by two local siblings named Annika and Tommy Settergren, who admire her and enjoy her company. Having spent her entire life at sea, Pippi's limited knowledge of common courtesy and average childhood behaviour adds humour to the story when she attempts to enroll at Tommy and Annika's school, attends a circus, and attends a coffee party hosted by Mrs. Settergren.

Pippi Longstocking



Pippi Longstocking, a little girl meets a stubborn billionaire, who tries to buy Villa Villekulla, her home, and dismisses her as ugly and ridiculous. She also looks for a thing called a 'spink" and irritating a rich woman known as Ms.Rosenbloom, who gives the good pupils a Gold coin and a bag of Candy. She also soon receives word from her father, a sea captain who had seemingly vanished earlier, inviting her to a tropical island inhabited by natives over which he now reigns as king. Pippi and her friends sail to her father's island kingdom, where they become acquainted with the natives living there, Pippi being hailed as "Princess Pippilotta."

Pippi in the South Seas is a 1948 sequel to Astrid Lindgren's classic children's books, Pippi Longstocking and Pippi Goes on Board.

Pippi Longstocking

Pippi Longstocking series (Pippi Långstrump)
Pippi Longstocking (Pippi Långstrump, 1945)
Pippi Goes On Board (also known as: Pippi Goes Aboard, Swedish: Pippi Långstrump går ombord, 1946)
Pippi in the South Seas (Pippi Långstrump i Söderhavet, 1948)
Pippi's After-Christmas Party (Pippi Långstrump har julgransplundring, 1950)
Pippi Longstocking in the Park (Pippi Långstrump i Humlegården, 1945)
Pippi Moves In! (Pippi flyttar in, 1969)

Pippi Longstocking

The World of
Astrid Lindgren
Sweden

Pippi Longstocking

Inger Nilsson

Karin Inger Monica Nilsson (born 4 May 1959) is a Swedish actress and singer. She is a former child actress. She is primarily known for her portrayal of Pippi Longstocking in the Swedish-produced TV series of the same name during 1969

Inger during her visit to Helsinki, Finland in 1970

Pippi Longstocking

Christmas at Pippi Longstocking) is a play by Astrid Lindgren.

Plot

Pippi decorates her Christmas tree. Later, Tommy and Annika visit Pippi. Tommy is surprised to see a Falukorv sausage on Pippi's Christmas tree, but Pippi believes it is a normal Christmas decoration. Then the children get their Christmas presents. Annika receives a doll while Tommy is gets a toy car. Pippi, on the other hand, is given a rubber mask with a ghost face by Tommy and Annika, which she would like to try out right away. However, when Tommy and Annika tell her that they have heard at school that many children in the world do not have enough food, Pippi wants to help these children. She looks for her gold and puts it in her backpack to give to the children. This way, they are able to buy everything they need from the money. Pippi imagines a boy named Oskar who has nothing to eat and is very sorry for him. Then the three friends hear someone sneaking around Pippi's villa. It is Lur-Pelle who wants to steal Pippi's backpack with the gold. Pippi scares him with the ghost mask. However, when Lur-Pelle hears about the poor, hungry children, he also wants to do something good for them and takes ten cents out of his pocket. He gives the coins to Pippi so that she can give the money to the poor children. Then Pippi, Tommy, Annika and Lur-Pelle celebrate Christmas together. They dance around the Christmas tree and sing self-made Christmas carols. Afterwards the audience is asked to be as generous as Lur-Pelle and to donate something for the children in the world who are not doing so well.

Pippi Longstocking

Plot

Pippi Långstrump lives alone with her horse and her monkey in the Villa Villekulla. She does a lot of pranks. For example she puts her head into a cake or escapes from the police.

Overview

Astrid Lindgren wrote the play in the 1940s. In spring of 1946, the play was shown on stage for the first time. It was staged by Lindgren's friend Elsa Olenius, a pioneer in the Swedish children's theater. The premiere took place in the Vår Teater in Stockholm. In 1950 the play was published in the book Sex Pjäser för barn och ungdom by Rabén & Sjögren. Even 60 years after its first publication, the play is still shown on Swedish theater stages. The story was not translated into English.

Junibacken

https://www.junibacken.se/upplevelse/pippi-flyttar-in/

Look at a Trailer movi from Junibacken

Pippi Longstocking

Perhaps her father was Carl Emil

Carl Emil Pettersson

Carl Emil Pettersson, born October 4, 1875 in Skogstorp, Sollentuna parish, died May 12, 1937 in Sydney, Australia, was a Swedish sailor, emigrant and king of Tabar Island. He is considered the role model for Astrid Lindgren's character Efraim Longstocking (Pippi Longstocking's father).

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Pettersson was one of six children of the Carl Wilhelm and Johanna Pettersson family. The father left the family, which meant a hard upbringing. He went to sea as a 17-year-old around 1892 and later ended up around 1898 in the Bismarck Archipelago in German New Guinea where he worked for the German trading house Neuguinea-Compagnie with headquarters in Kokopo.

Carl Emil Pettersson was known and written about in the Swedish press during his years of life at the beginning of the 20th century. He is also assumed to be the role model for Efraim Longstocking, better known as Pippi's father in Astrid Lindgren's books.

1969 – Pippi Långstrump (TV-serie)
1970 – Pippi Långstrump på de sju haven
Beppe Wolgers 1928 – 1986 spelade Pippi Långstrumps pappa

https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pippi_L%C3%A5ngstrump_p%C3%A5_de_sju_haven#/media/Fil:Pippi_Langkous_in_Nederland_1_(crop).jpg

Born in Sollentuna in 1875

- **Carl Emil Pettersson was born in Skogstorp, Sollentuna in 1875.**
- **At 17, he went to sea.**
- **In 1904, the ship he was traveling on was wrecked off the island of Tabak in what is now Papua New Guinea. Pettersson was washed ashore, befriended the local cannibal chief and married his daughter. They had nine children.**
- **Pettersson made a fortune from the coconut plantations he owned and gold deposits.**
- **He died in Sydney, Australia in 1937.**

Wrecked with his ship

During a voyage in the Pacific Ocean, Pettersson's ship Herzog Johan Albrecht (Duke Johan Albrecht) was wrecked on 25 December 1904 off Tabar Island among the Tabar Islands in New Ireland Province (now Papua New Guinea). He managed to get ashore near the village of Teripax where he then started copra trading and managed to create his own copra plantation which he also called "Teripax". In 1907 he married the local chief Lamy's daughter, Singdo-Misses. Pettersson was physically a very strong man and many anecdotes circulated around this "Strong Charley". The locals also called him "Masta Sale" and his adventures were rewritten in many Swedish daily and weekly newspapers at the time.

Carl Emil Pettersson's later life

Business went well and he expanded his holdings with two more plantations, first "Maragon" on Simbéri Island and later "Londolovit" on the Lihir Islands. Pettersson respected the local customs and took great care of his employees, which was unusual at the time, and therefore became very popular with the local population. The marriage with Singdo gave the family nine children, one of whom died in infancy, all children were given Swedish names. His wife also died in 1922 of childbed fever, which took a toll on him.

Pettersson traveled home to Sweden in 1922 partly to look for a new wife who could look after his children. There he also visited his old friend Birger Mörner whom he had met in the South Seas. He then met the Anglo-Swedish Jessie Louisa Simpson (1881-1935) and they became engaged in October 1922; together they returned to Tabar where they married in 1923.

Carl Emil's first wife died of childbed fever

During Pettersson's absence, the plantation had fallen into disrepair and he was now close to bankruptcy. In addition, both he and his wife suffered from malaria. He painstakingly rebuilt the plantation but bad investments and the failing market situation made it difficult to recover.

However, Pettersson found a gold deposit on Simbéri Island which he kept secret for several years. To this day, the Tabar Islands are one of the world's largest gold deposits. However, the improved situation did not change Pettersson's decision to leave the island. The wife Jessie had first traveled to Australia for medical treatment and then returned to Sweden and died of malaria and cancer on 19 May 1935 in Stockholm and Pettersson's health also became weaker.
Pettersson left Tabarön in 1935 but never returned to Sweden but died of a heart attack in Sydney in 1937 aged only 62.

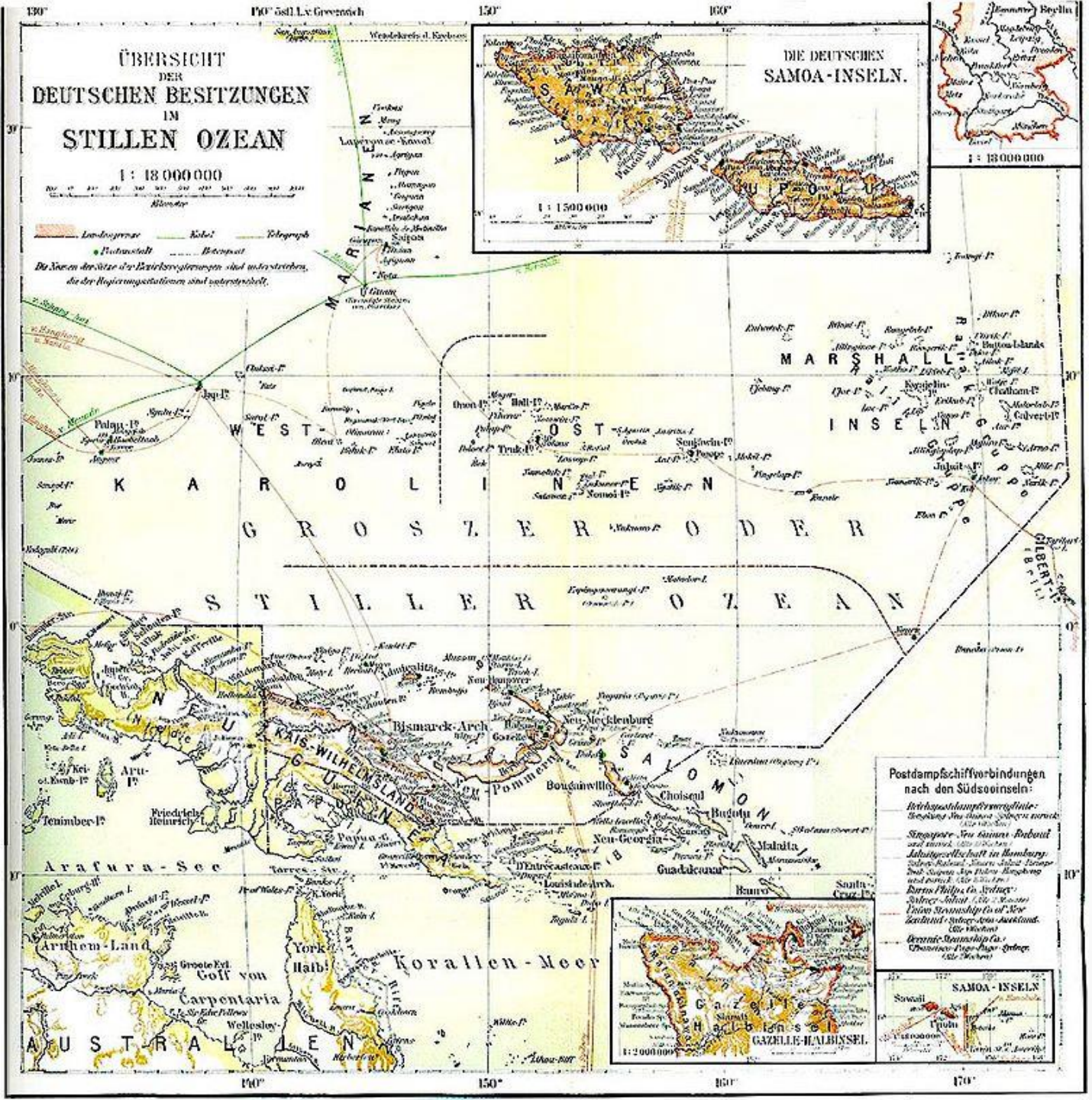
Bismarck Archipelago
Kaniet
Ninigo
Aua
Hermit
Wululu
Admiralty isl
Saint Matthias isl
Mussau
Emira
Lorengau
Manus
Rambutyo
Lou
Alim
Purdy
Le Maire isl
Kavieng
Tabar
Lihir
Lavongai
Tanga
Niu Aialan
Nuguria isl
Wewak
Manam
York
Feni
Kilinailau
Karkar
Vitu
Rabaul
Green
Madang
Long
Buka
Kimbe
Umboi
Niu Briten
Lae
Bougainville
Trobriand isl
Woodlark isl
Port Moresby
D´Entrecasteaux isl

The first people came to the area about 33,000 years ago from Papua New Guinea. Later, the islands came to be populated by people from the oceanic Lapita culture.

The islands were first discovered by Europeans in 1616 by Jacob Le Maire and Willem Corneliszoon Schouten. In 1643 the islands were visited by Abel Tasman. However, they remained free of European residents until the hamburger firm I. E. Godeffroy founded a German colony on the islands in 1870. In 1885, the German Neuguinea-Compagnie obtained suzerainty over the islands, which were subsequently renamed after the German Chancellor after having previously been called the "New Britain Archipelago". In 1899 the islands were taken over by the German state.

After the outbreak of World War I, the islands came under Australian control in 1914, and in 1920 Australia also received an official mandate for the Bismarck Archipelago from the League of Nations. The archipelago remained under Australian administration, except for a brief period of Japanese occupation, until Papua New Guinea gained independence in 1975.

German New Guinea or also Kaiser-Wilhelmsland (German: Deutsch-Neuguinea) was a German administrative area in the Pacific Ocean from 1884–1919.



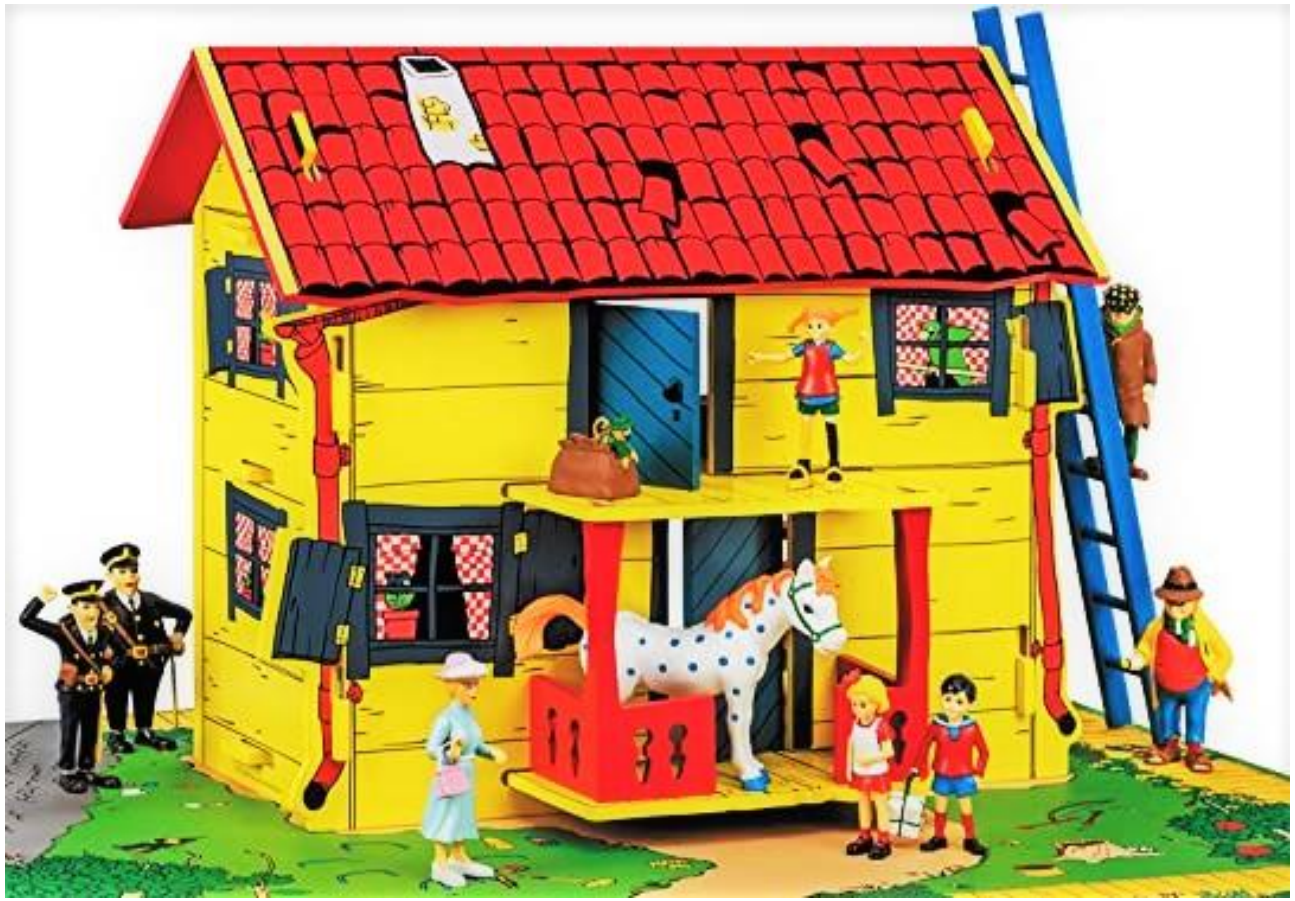
German New Guinea

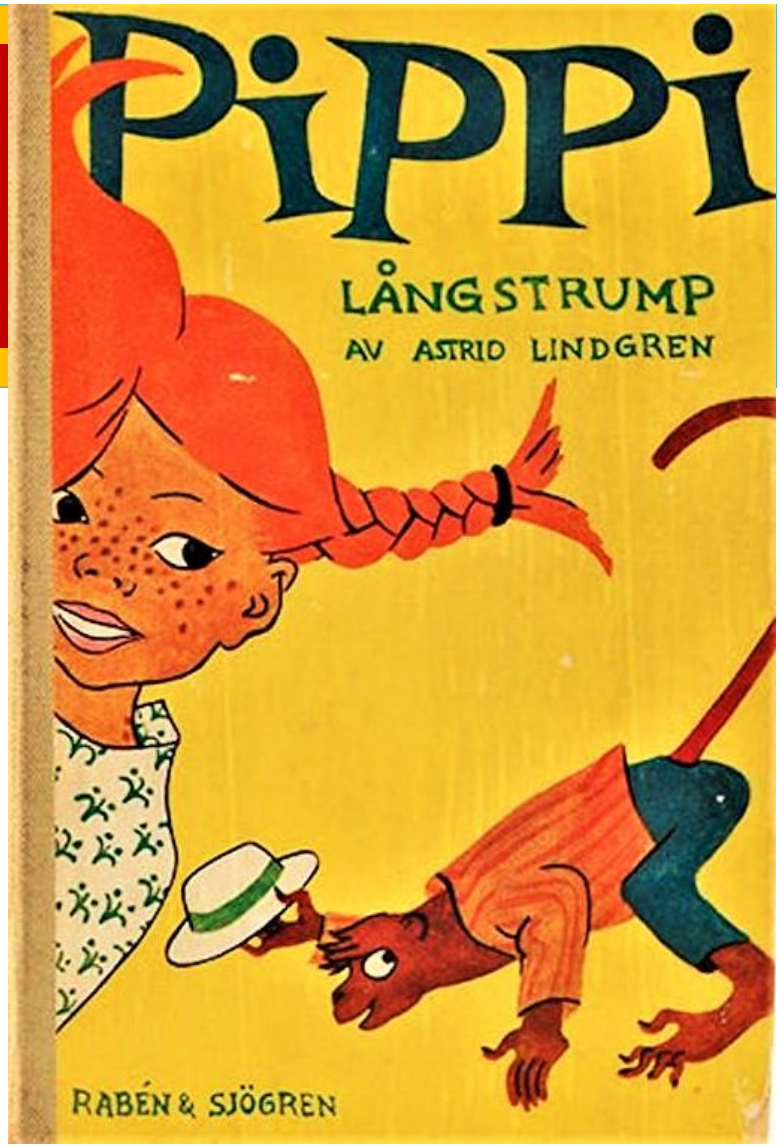
Large parts of the area were originally owned by the trading company Neuguinea-Compagnie and were taken over by the German Empire in 1899 and then made an official colony.

From 1885 to 1891 the capital was Finschhafen in Morobe Province, the administration then moved to Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen in Madang Province. In 1899 Herbertshöhe on Niu Briten in the East New Britain province became the capital and finally in 1910 the administration was moved to Rabaul.

Tabar Island the main Island a part of New Irelandprovince

Pippi Longstocking





15 500 Swedish kronor